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SALE DAYS

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Demand Prices good.

JAMES B. GATTIS.

Nov. 18th '74-3m. Hillsboro, N. C.

KNEW HER BUSINESS.

MR. MAXON GETS ELECTED—HOW HIS WIFE FOUND IT OUT.

James Maxon is a duly initiated and valiant Knight of Pythias, residing on Fourth street. The other night he left home, telling Mrs. Maxon that he was going to the lodge. About halfpast eight o'clock two well-dressed men rang the door-bell, and when Mrs. Maxon appeared they introduced themselves as companion Knights of Pythias. They said the lodge had just held an election, and that Mr. Maxon had been unanimously called to the Chancellor's chair—the highest position in the lodge. They had been duly appointed, in accordance with the custom which is peculiar to the Order, to inform her of the distinguished honor that had been conferred on her husband, and to solicit her consent to his acceptance of the office, another stipulation peculiar only to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Maxon, they said, according to their rules, would hold the office for three years, and would receive an annual salary of $1,162, this being the exact amount according to the tribute levied on each knight by the superior council. Mrs. Maxon was over-joyed, and thanked the courteous gentlemen—who had meanwhile seated themselves in the parlor—and gave her free consent to the acceptance of the high and lucrative office confered upon her worthy husband. The visitors rose to leave, and, as they were about to withdraw withall the thoughtful etiquette of thorough gentlemen, one of them suddenly remarked: "Oh! by the way, Mrs. Maxon, I almost forgot to give you this note: Mr. Maxon especially impressed upon me not to forget its delivery." A hurriedly written note was handed Mrs. M; and excusing herself, she retired to the lighter parlor and read:

Dear Wife; I have been selected from among the 375 members of my lodge to act as Chancellor, a flattering office worth nearly $1,200 a year. It is always customary for the newly elected Chancellor to furnish refreshments for the knights. I have only $5 with me. Please send me at least $50, for I must do the thing up well. Send $100 if you have it handy, or borrow it of the neighbors. It will all come back when I get my first month's salary—$100. Yours loving husband,

JAMES MAXON.

Mrs. Maxon's eyes opened and she thought a moment. Then she went to a wardrobe, plunged her hand into the pocket of her silk dress, pulled out a Russia leather purse, and from its snugly tucked up corner took a bill. It looked nice and fresh and had in big figures upon it, "$100." Going to the door she inquired of the waiting gentlemen, "Will you take the money to him?" The kind looking fellow who handed her the note professing not to know what was in it, spoke, up, "Oh certainly, certainly, I'll see that he gets it safely. Glad to accommodate you, madam.'

Said Mrs. Maxon, "I have only a $100 bill, and James wants but fifty, and besides that I don't want to send the whole of it. Will you get it changed for me, please.'

The two gentlemen consulted a moment and then said, "Oh, we have change,' and straightway made up fifty dollars and gave it to Mrs. M. in exchange for the bill, and wishing her a very good night retired with all the elegant grace and manliness characteristic of the noble Pythian Knights.

In about twenty minutes Mr. Maxon came home. "Why,' said his wife, 'I thought you were entertaining your knightly associates. I didn't expect you before midnight, considering the amount of money you wanted for your feast.'

"What you mean,' inquired Mr. Maxon. 'I don't understand you.'

'Why, didn't you send me this?' said Mrs M; as she handed him the note. 'Right after you left two very clever looking gentlemen called and said you had been elected to some high office—Chancellor, I think—and I, of course,—Maxon, who had glanced over the note and discovered its complexion, ejaculated, 'You gave it to them?—Why it's a diabolical swindle. Did you give them any money? How much?'

"Why I gave them a hundred dollar bill and they gave me fifty dollars in change. Here it is.'

Mr. Maxon in a despairing way took the money and carelessly glanced it over at first, then more eagerly scanning each bill carefully. 'Well, well, said he at last 'this is a double outrage. Why, all this money is counterfeit except two five dollar notes! But where in the name of common sense did you ever get a $100 bill. You didn't borrow that of the neighbors, did you?'

'No,' said Mrs. Maxon, who appeared to her husband to be strangely undisturbed, 'I took that $100 note you gave me a year ago. Don't you remember? You told me to look out and not to spend it.'

'Why, that's counterfeit!' said the husband.

"I knew it was. Did you suppose I didn't see through their stupid game, Mr. Maxon? Your wife isn't a fool if she is a woman. Give me them two good $5 bills, if you please, I just want a new bonnet.'

ABOUT PEARLS.

The pearl is a very beautiful as well as costly ornament and is as much prized as any article of jewelry. There have been several theories advanced in regard to the formation of the pearl, but none are quite satisfactory. This is one of the mysteries that nature has kept hidden from us. The ocean and mountains are her work shops. The latter men have excavated and tunneled until they have discovered many things not before thought of, but she reigns securely in the deep blue sea. Many treasures are stored 'far down in the green and glassy brine,' but few are venturesome enough to fathom the depths and bear away the rich spoil. It is very dangerous work, for although we have now the diving bell, making it possible for men to stay under the water for some time, they suffer if they go down very often or stay long. But some enterprises are attended with danger and not all as profitable as the pearl fishery.

The divers are provided with bags in which to put the shells taken from the bottom of the ocean. These are then broken up and the pearls drilled and strung. Black people are generally employed for this purpose, as they are very expert; but, although they are very carefully watched, they sometimes succed in secreting a valuable pearl.

The best fishery in the East is near the Isle of Ceylon, where the season commences in February and lasts until April. A gun is fired as a signal for the boats. All go out and come back together.

Twenty men go in each boat, ten of whom are divers; the remainder row and assist their companions in ascending. They go out at sunrise, remain busily engaged until noon, when they return, and are relieved of their precious cargo, and are ready for another trip. This is the way that the pearls which the people highly prize are obtained.

Pearls possess an advantage over precious stones taken from rocks in that they are found with that appearance which gives them their value. They are perfectly polished and finished before they are taken from their ocean home, while stones obtained from the different kinds of rocks need cutting and polishing before they are fit for the use of the jeweler. Nature gives them their rough form, and leaves it to art to give it the finishing touches.

White pearls are most prized, although some persons prefer those delicately tinted. The Oriental pearls are the finest on account of largeness and beauty. They are of a silver white.

Pearls have been used as ornaments from the earliest ages, and among all nations. Even the Indians esteemed them before the discovery of America, for when the Spaniards first came over they found qualities of them stowed away; but they were inferior, being of a yellowish, because the Indians used fire to open the shells. Cortes describes Montezuma, the Mexican Emperor, at their first interview (1577) as wearing garments embroidered with pearls, and the natives also wore necklaces and bracelets of them.—*N. Y. Observer.*

TRUE POLITENESS—HAVE YOUR HEART IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

One cannot be polite and well mannered without kind feelings and a good heart. All the rules for etiquette, all the hand books and "Guides to Society" in the world are worthless, if you have nothing within your soul which teaches you to do unto others as you would have them to do unto you.

You may learn to bow and to shake hands according to the best rules of deportment; you may pay calls at exactly the right time, and understand the corners of your visiting cards thoroughly; but if you have spite in your heart, and envy in your soul, you will never be truly well-mannered.

If you desire to boast, to be conspicuous to monopolize, to hurt the feelings of innocent people, and to sow dissention between friends, you cannot make a lady or a gentleman of yourself by any number of airs and graces.

If you are kind and good, and wish people well, and prefer to say pleasant things when you can, you will be polite without trying to be, and only silly people will criticise any hearty form of welcome, any effort to make them comfortable, that may occur.

Of course you may learn much by observation and by associating with cultivated people; but true politeness can never be learned by one whose heart is not in the right place.

Somebody has found out a new way of taking pictures, by which they can be taken better in the night than in the daytime. A photographer has missed several frames that hung by his door, and doesn't approve of the plan.

A GEORGIA WEDDING.

For some reason or other the minister could not officiate at this wedding, and so a young limb of the law, a newly appointed Justice of the Peace, was called in to tie the hymeneal knot.

This was something new to him; never been to a wedding in his life, and knowing not the first thing about the formula made use of on such festive occasions. Besides this, he was called upon so suddenly that he had no time to 'read up.' So he set himself to thinking with all his might. The friends, the bride and groom were in waiting, and all ready. The poor lawyer thought of everything he had ever heard, from

'Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November.'

to the story of George Washington and his little hatchet; but all to no purpose—he couldn't think of anything that covered the ground.

Finally the bride and groom stood up facing the bothered justice, and the friends formed a circle around them, each holding a tallow candle to throw light upon the scene. The justice groaned, and some of the men began to chaff him, seeing his nervousness and perplexity. But he braced himself, resolved to do his best or die by the bale. He began:

'Know all men by these presents,' but here he paused. This, somehow, didn't seem just the thing, and some one in the room said he was drawing a deed, and then there was a laugh. He began again:

'In the name of God, Amen,' and somebody said he was going to make his will, whereat there was another titter, and an awkward pause. The bride was almost ready to faint, and the groom felt like putting a more sensible head on the fellow.

'Now I lay me down to sleep, I—"

This was his third attempt, and, of course, a third shout of laughter followed. The bride's father crowded closer up, and began to look inquiringly at the perplexed lawyer, and to roll up his sleeves.

'Come into court,' suggested some wag.

But the justice was a plucky fellow, and was not easily choked off when he took hold of a thing. Without paying any attention to the merriment, he returned again to the task in hand.

'Hold up your right hands,' said he, and amid considerable curiosity, the would be married ones complied.

'You, and each of you, solemnly swear, in the presence of these witnesses, that you will perform to each other, all and singular, the duties of husband and wife, to the best of your knowledge and ability, so help you God?'

'We do,' was the response.

'Then I pronounce you man and wife.'

'Good enough,' said the bridegroom.

'Good as wheat!' put in the bride's father, delighted at the result of the affair, and a general hand shaking was indulged in, and the new Justice of the Peace came in for a generous share of it.

THE PILGRIM AND THE KNIGHT.

In a noble castle there once resided a very rich knight. He expended much money in adorning and beautifying his dwelling, but he gave very little to the poor. A weary pilgrim came to the castle and asked for a night's lodging. The knight haughtily refused him and said,

'This castle is not an inn.'

The pilgrim replied, 'Permit me to ask two questions, and I will depart.'

'Upon this condition speak,' replied the knight; 'I will readily answer you.'

The pilgrim then said to him, 'Who dwelt in this before you?'

'My father,' replied the knight.

'And who will dwell here after you?' still asked the pilgrim.

The knight said, 'With God's will my son.'

'Well,' said the pilgrim, 'If each dwells but a short time in the castle, and in time must depart and make way for another, what are you here otherwise than guests? The castle, then, is truly an inn. Why, then, spend so much money in adorning a dwelling which you will occupy but a short time? Be charitable, for he that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given he will pay him again.

The knight took these words to heart. He gave the pilgrim shelter for the night and was ever afterwsrd more charitable to the poor.

'Busted!' exclaimed a bewildered darkey; 'you don't gwine tole me dat Freedman's bank busted?'

'Yes, it's gone up.'

'Done clear gone?'

'Yes.'

Evidently the old man couldn't understand it. He mused deeply and sadly, and with a last, sorrowful look into the open but vacant room, turned away, muttering as he went:

'Dat's what always made me 'spise a bank.'

A suspicious wife, on being asked where her husband was replied that she was very much afraid he was missing.

A lady was asked the other day, why she chose to live a single life. She naively replied, 'Because I'm not able to support a husband.'

POSITION IN SLEEPING.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty mealy the weight of the digestive organs and of the food resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone compresses it and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and heavy, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending dangers, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouse us, and send on the stagnating blood and we wake in fright, or trembling, or in a perspiration, or feeling exhausted, according to the degree of stagnation and the length and strength of the efforts made to escape the danger.

But when we are unable to escape the danger—when we do fall over the precipice when the tumbling building crushes us—what then? That is death! That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in the morning: 'That they were as well as ever they were the day before;" and often it is added, 'ate heartier than common!' This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, the writer gives merely as a private opinion. The possibility of this truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know with certainty, and waking up in the night with painful diarrhea, or cholera, or bilious colic, ending in death in a short time, is probably traceable to the late large meal. The truly wise will take the safe side. For persons to eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it; while a perseverance soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day's comfort.

THE SULTAN AND SATAN.

There is an Eastern story of a Sultan who overslept himself, so as not to awaken at the hour of prayer. So the devil came and waked him, and told him to pray. "Who are you?" said the Sultan. "O, no matter,' replied the other; "my act is good, is it not? No matter who does the good action, so long as it is good.' Yes,' replied the Sultan, "but I think you are Satan; I know your face. You have some bad motive.' But,' said the other, "I am not so bad as I am painted. You see I have left off my horns and tail. I am a pretty good fellow, after all. I was an angel once, and I still keep some of my original goodness.' "That's all very well,' replied the sagacious and prudent Caliph, "but you are the tempter; that's your business, and I wish to know why you want me to get up and pray.' "Well,' said the devil, with a flirt of impatience, "if you must know, I will tell you. If you had slept and forgotten your prayers you would have been sorry for it afterwards, and penitent; but, if you go on, as now, and do not neglect a single prayer for ten years, you will be so satisfied with yourself that it will be worse for you than if you had missed one sometimes and repented of it. God loves your fault mixed with penitence more than your virtue seasoned with pride.'

SIZE OF COUNTRIES.

Greece is the size of Vermont.

Palestine is one-fourth the size of New York.

Hindostan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine.

The great desert of Africa has nearly the dimensions of the United States.

The Red Sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.

The English Channel is nearly as large as Lake Superior.

The Mediterranean, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore.

The Caspian Sea would stretch from New York to St. Augustine, and is as wide as from New York to Rochester.

Great Britain is two-thirds the size of Japan, one-twelfth the size of Hindostan, one-twentieth of China, and one twenty-fifth of the United States.

The Gulf of Mexico is about ten times the size of Lake Superior, and about as large as the Sea of Kamchatka, Bay of Bengal, China Sea, Okhotsk or Japan Sea. Lake Ontario would go into either of them more than fifty times.

The following bodies of water are nearly equal in size: German Ocean Black Sea, Yellow Sea, Hudson's Bay is rather larger, the Baltic, Adriatic, Persian Gulf, and Agean Sea about half as large, and somewhat larger than Lake Superior.

Mrs. Partington thinks that the grocers ought to hire a music teacher to teach them the scales correctly.

THE BROKEN TOYS.

It is now only a few weeks after the holidays, and yet the most of the toys that made their appearance on Christmas morning have been mutilated beyond repair. You find scattered in different parts of the house the ears and eyes and feet and tails of horses, and wagons broken down and demolished. The jumping jack has lost its agility, the dog its bark, the tool chest its hammer, the acrobat has taken its last swing, and the doll refuses to shut its eyes when it goes to sleep.—What was the use of spending so much money for toys to be destroyed so soon? We answer; they fulfilled their mission, and it was time for them to cease. They went into the exhuberant life of the child, and will break forth in the laughter of the next thirty years. Anything done for the child is done for the adult. You can see in the looks of a man at forty years of age whether or not he had a playful childhood. We think the little ones will do better in life for the back-ground of hobby-horses and kites. Say not, "There is no use in providing toys for entertaining my children. I will give them something more permanent.' Dear madams and sirs, forty years after you are dead the glee and sportfulness of last Christmas will be blossoming in the cheerful disposition of your children and grandchildren.—*Christian at Work.*

HOSPITALITY.

One day Tommy rushed into the kitchen crying out, 'Mother, mother, there is an old woman down in the road sitting on a log; shall I set Pompey on her?'

'Set Pompey on her!' said his sister, 'what for?'

'Oh! because,' answered Tommy, looking a little ashamed, 'because—perhaps she is a thief.'

'Go out Esther, and see if the poor woman wants anything. Perhaps she's tired with a hard day's travel among the mountains,' said the mother.

Esther ran down the green, and peeping through the gate saw the woman resting under the shade of the old oak tree.

'Should you like anything? asked Esther.

'Thank you,' said the old woman; 'I should be very thankful for a drink of water.'

Esther scampered back to the house, and soon procured some cold water from the well, and hastened with it to the poor traveler.

'I thank you,' said she after drinking.

'It tastes very good. Do you know what the Lord Jesus once said about a cup of cold water?'

Esther was silent.

'I will tell you. 'I will tell you. He said, Whosoever shall give to one of his people a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple he shall in no wise lose his reward. May the Lord himself bless you, little girl, as I am sure I do.'

And a happy feeling stole into the child's bosom at the old woman's words, for the blessings of the poor upon her.—*Children's Friend, Richmond.*

A bad little boy in Portland lit a pack of shooting crackers, and threw them into the street to see them 'go off.' One of Ike Batman's mules came along and swallowed them before they 'went off.' The mule walked about fifteen feet and stopped. Things wasn't acting right inside. He began to taste the smoke of the fire-crackers. He laid his left ear around against his ribs, and heard something. It was them crackers having fun. The mule picked out about three and a half miles of straight road and started. A negro met him about a mile the other side of the alms-house going south, white with perspiration, with streams of smoke shooting out of his nostrils, mouth and ears, while his tail stuck straight up, and a stream of blue and green smoke about ten feet long followed in the rear. Ike found his mule sticking half way through a farm-house near Paddy's Run, still smoking. The man had got his family out and put 'em up into a lot of trees. Ike hauled his mule home when he got cool enough on a dray. The man is going to remove his house farther back off the road, and his wife and oldest daughter will be baptized when the water gets warm.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

If you want your boy to make a mark in the world give him a piece of chalk.

The young lady who thought she could make her voice clear by straining it, made a great mistake.

Why is a railroad conductor like a systematic drinker? Because he takes his punch at stated intervals.

What is the difference between a belle and a burglar? One carries false locks and the other false keys.

"Hanging isn't played out in New York.' No, but the art of hanging has, judging from the last exhibition.

It is rumored that Tim Lee will soon succeed Holden as postmaster.

Shad is selling in Wilmington at 75 cts per pair.

HOLLAND'S Warehouse, Danville Va., is the place for the Highest Prices for TOBACCO, and *best Accommodations.*

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 10, 1875.

THE LAST LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS.

The 43rd Congress just expired, has crowded into the few days passed in its dying throes so much of mischievous legislation that it must always be remembered. It has attached to its deeds, memories that must be undying. Its action stands in black record, the most fatal to liberty, the most repugnant to justice, the most offensive to sentiment, the most regardless of reason, the most defiant of the exactions, of statesmanship, that were ever deliberately devised by a body responsible for the great interests of a great nation.

Party success was its rule of action, and the gratification of revenge its most powerful mainspring. Condemned and ejected, the majority in Congress is willing to bring down the whole country in its own ruin, or upon that ruin to fix the foundation for its own recuperation.

And it has listened no more to the voice of its own bad passions than to the promptings of the chief of the party, determined at whatever sacrifice of right, of whatever contempt of the Constitution, at whatever violation of law, to perpetuate his own rule. An aspiring President has found supple fools in a subservient Congress, faithless to trust, and reckless of consequences.

The Civil Rights Bill stands out in bold relief as the most prominent act of this dying legislation. We have been told that it was a mere *brutum fulmen*, to be held in terror over the South, but never in danger of being forced into a law. But it has been rushed through, has had the signature of the President, standing with pen in hand, ready to give it its dread authentication, and it is the law, with all its fatal consequences.

We will only say to our readers that as the law was specially intended to prevoke the people of the South into resistance, we hope they will bear as patiently as may be the humiliations of this aggression and offensive measure, and disappoint the expectations of their enemies. It is a possibility that the law will be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and pronounced unconstitutional. The hope for this is stronger from the fact that the bill comes home to some of the special interests of northern communities, and will find its first opposition from among them.

The Force Bill, which may or may not be a law (we write in anticipation of final action on the bill) is another measure, conceived with such bold effrontery, and in such daring defiance of law, or the demands of any possible necessity, that it is amazing that any deliberative body of Americans would have ever admitted it into a legislative Hall. Yet the House of Representatives forced it through, and did all in its power to found an irresponsible tyrranny.

The tax bill is another measure, which is full of mischief to the South and injury to some of its special industries. Our people are ready to submit to taxation when it is based upon necessity. They writhe under it, when it is imposed to refill a treasury depleted by pillage, and renew supplies squandered by reckless extravagance.

We might mention many other things to be remembered. But we must dismiss a subject as hateful as the body with which it is associated. As this legislation was all designed to irritate and exasperate, we hope our people will disappoint expectation, relying upon the relief that may be expected from the thoroughly reversed position of parties in Congress, and the healthy and reasonable tone which begins to pervade the citizens of the North.

There is no bill before the Legislature having more immediate interest to the people of Orange than the one now under discussion for the revival of the University. Orange is the favored seat of that institution, which in its palmy days, reflected such honor upon our county. And Orange is the county to which the eyes of all those interested in the cause of education have been turned with such earnest and mournful attention. We hope our Representatives will not forget their duty to the county. We have every reason to believe that they will do all that is expected from them. When the institution was in its most flourishing state, at least two hundred thousand dollars were put in circulation in Orange. And there is a consideration connected with this, which ought to influence every man in the Legislature, at least one hundred and fifty young men seek educations outside of the State, who would naturally go to Chapel Hill if the University were re-opened. They represent an expenditure of over one hundred thousand dollars, which should be spent at home.

The House in the Ohio Legislature, passed a joint resolution requesting Congress to reduce the President's salary to $25,000 a year.

GOVERNOR VANCE DECLARES FOR CONVENTION.

The Wilmington Journal says, the following telegraphic correspondence, to which we have only time to make brief reference this morning, explains itself. As we said yesterday, the time for action has come. The Legislature ought no longer to delay:

Wilmington, 3d, March '75.

To Z. B. Vance:

We understand that you have declared in favor of Convention. Is it true, and are we at liberty to publish the fact by authority.

ENGLEHARD & SAUNDERS.

Charlotte, 3rd March, '75.

To Messrs Englehard & Saunders:

I am in favor of Convention in view of recent action of Congress.

Z. B. VANCE.

There is no man in North Carolina who has a stronger hold upon the affections of her people than Zebulon B. Vance, nor one whose accession to any cause could prove more valuable. It is with great pleasure therefore that we publish the fact that he favors the call of a Convention. Nor are we surprised at the position Mr. Vance takes in regard to this matter. The "recent action of Congress" has indeed been such as to demonstrate beyond a doubt the necessity of a Convention. The question is no longer, if ever it was, one of mere expediency. It is now one of right and duty. And when duty calls Vance never fails to respond.

Last advices of the closing hours of Congress show that the Force Bill was not reached on its 3rd reading, and consequently has fallen dead on the Calendar. This was the measure perhaps more to be dreaded than any that has ever been inaugurated during a time of peace, and the energy with which it was rushed through the House of Representatives, shows the importance attached to it, by the radical wing of the Republican party to keep it alive. Its failure was owing not so much to wise counsels on the part of Republican Senators as to the strategy of the Democrats.

But whatever was the cause of its defeat, it has given liberty a breathing spell, and there is every belief that a powerful reaction will take place through the country before the meeting of the next Congress. The Congress that has just expired is known to have no other object in view but the retention of the power of the party by any, the most desperate means, even to the overthrow of the government. Its last stake was played upon the force bill. That lost, and all was lost. Unless, and that may be apprehended, that Grant has gone too far in his plans to recede. If so, there is now nothing in the way to check him. But even he can learn that public opinion is against him and that his only backers, are office holders and expectant, or disappointed office seekers.

THE GRANGERS.

The large attendance upon the Grand Council of the Grangers at Raleigh last week is gratifying proof that the farmer has set about in earnest to elevate his position and assert his rights. The assemblage was composed exclusively of farmers or those directly interested in farming, and comprised men of the most earnest, thoughtful and intelligent from among that calling.

Among the immediate fruits of their deliberations was the introduction of a bill into the Legislature, asking an enlargement of the duties of the State Geologist so as to make his work more directly applicable to the Agricultural interests.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Master—Dr. Columbus Mills, Cabarrus.
Overseer—F. M. Fitts, Warren,
Lecturer—John B. Smith, Caswell,
Steward—D. H. Armstrong, Pender.
Assistant Steward—Hill E. King, Onslow.
Chaplain—Rev. M. J. Hunt, Franklin.
Treasurer—P. C. Carlton, Iredell.
Secretary—G. W. Laurence, Cumberland.
Gate Keeper—J. B. Clark, Watauga.
Ceres—Mrs. E. A. Mills, Cabarrus,
Pomona—Mrs. A. S. Fitts, Warren.
Floral—Mrs. P. C. Carlton, Iredell,
Lady Ass't. Steward—Miss Ella Boyd.
Executive Committee—G. Z. French, New Hanover; Azarriah Graves, Caswell; A. T Wiatt, Wake.

The tobacco tax is one of those parting arrows which the Radical Congress shot behind it, and to our special interests, it was a deadly one. It struck in a most vulnerable point. Manufacturers could live at the old tax, by hard effort, an addition of 25 per cent, is the last straw on the back of the camel. After all, the burden falls upon the planter. The higher the tax, the less the manufacturer can pay for the raw material.

The flood in Tennessee was grossly exaggerated. Considerable loss has resulted in individual cases, but it was confined mostly to larger streams.

PAUSE AT THE THRESHOLD!

The Charlotte Observer says, there is nothing truer under the whole heavens than the Southern people are not going to strike a blow for the perpetuity of this republic. If constitutional government can be upheld only by Southern hands, it will most certainly go under. The Northern people who are attached to a republican form of government may as well understand this thing at once. If the despotic tendency of this government is to be checked, it must be done by Northern men. The white people of the South have submitted calmly and quietly to all oppressive measures of the dominant party. They have had no voice in the executive or legislative department of the governments—neither in the White House or in Congress. We claimed the privilege of controlling our State governments, but when Congress turned them over to carpet-baggers and negroes, we quietly vacated our State capitols. Right after rights has been peacefully surrendered. We are to retreat from the railroads and other public conveyances, and turn them over to carpet-baggers and negroes. We will retreat without a blow from the hotels and theatres. We should, if Congress had so willed it retired peacefully from churches and cemeteries, and left the administration and negroes in possessions of both. We will retreat to our homes and place ourselves on the threshold of the same, and then we will say to the cowardly tyrants:

"Thus far shalt thou go and no father!"

Yes, take our railroads, hotels, churches, grave yards, go to our farms if you will, and our smoke houses, and seize our provisions and our provender, but don't cross our threshold! There are things worse than death even to a submissive war-weary Southerner. It would be better for the South that she should become as republican France made La Vendee, a solitude, than that she should undergo some degradations. So we say to Radical malignity, pause before you cross the thresholds of our homes!

The Bill for the settlement of the State debt has passed the Senate, and is now in progress of discussion in the House. We published an outline of the bill last week. This bill will be adopted substantially we suppose. The Legislature can promise but little, if anything more, and most of the creditors appear willing to accept the proposed terms of settlement.

The negroes in Richmond, are beginning to exercise their privileges under the Civil Rights. During the day several of them have visited various restaurants, including the bar room at the Exchange Hotel, and demanded to be waited upon. They were refused in every instance and ordered out.

There has been a severe snow storm in the North, extending from New York to Missouri.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House receded from its disagreement to the following Senate amendments: Making the single rate of postage on fourth class mail matter one ounce instead of two ounces. Striking out the items of $50,000 for a new light house for vessels for the 5th district, and $100,000 for a steamer tender on the Pacific coast; $50,000 for the payment for property lost in the military service; $34 000 for the Montana war claims; $150,000 for the purchase of the Stevens battery, and also the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to call in on three months' notice such five twenty bonds as he may need for the sinking fund. All of these Senate amendments, therefore, have been enacted. The New Orleans custom house gets $75,000.

Among the bills which remain on the Senate calendar at the close of the session to-day, and which therefore failed, are the following: The House general amnesty bill which reached the Senate in December, 1873; the House bill for the protection of elections, the bill known as the caucus force bill, which got no further in the Senate than the second reading; the various postal telegraph bills introduced in the Senate failed in the Senate. Others of a similar character originating in the House failed in the House.

The following bills were also left on the Senate Calendar and failed at adjournment:

Senate bills for the payment of the French spoilation claims.

To protect the navigable waters of the United States from injury and obstruction.

Declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts.

To pay the two per cent. claim of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

To establish a bureau of internal commerce so as to make general provisions in regard to cable telegraphic communication.

To grant pension for services in the war with Mexico.

To amend the granting pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812.

To regulate the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President.

The bill of the Joint Committee, appointed to frame a better government for the District of Columbia and many other Senate bills of minor importance.

Also House bill known as the McCrary bill, to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States.

The House bill to repeal the premption laws and secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain and the House Steamboat bill.

Among the other prominent failures of the session are the bills for the equalization bounties; No the admission of New Mexico and the Texas and Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroad bills, and all other land grant or subsidy bills, except a very few, which were proposed by grants merely of rights of away aside from the regular appropriations bills.

Comparatively few bills of general interest have been enacted this session, but they include the following measures of National importance:

The Finance bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments, etc.

The little Tariff bill.

The Tax and Tariff bill.

The Civil Rights bill.

The bill supplemental to the acts of in relation to immigration and the bill granting rights of way through the public lands on certain conditions for all railroads that may be incorporated under local laws of States or Territories.

Gordon called up the bill to amend the act for the erection of a public building for the use of the United States Courts at Atlanta. Passed. The Secretary of the Treasury has no discretion regarding the material.

[NOTE.—There are various rumors about the Bounty Bill. It may be positively stated that it is not a law.]

Andrew Johnson is here.

Ex-Senator Pease and postmaste at Vicksburg, is in trouble for slander.

Colorado is a State. New Mexico remains a territory.

The Senate amendment to pay the awards of the Southern Claims Commission was adopted.

LITTLE ROCK, March 3.—There was very general rejoicing here and elsewhere throughout the State last night and to-day on the action of Congress on the Poland resolutions. Salutes were fired at Pine Bluff and other points.

Joint resolutions were passed by both houses of the Legislature to-day thanking those members of Congress who voted for the Poland report, pledging the government to see that equal and exact justice is done to all men.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—The following was telegraphed to Judge Poland at Washington to-day:

"The undersigned wholesale merchants of Louisville, who have close relations with the citizens of Arkansas, desire to thank you for your successful efforts in behalf of quiet and good government in that State."

The above was signed by fifty-seven firms representing all classes of business.

A large amount of merchandise has been waiting here, ordered by Arkansas merchants on condition that Congress would not interfere with the present State government. Had the action of Congress on Tuesday been different, none of the orders would have been filled.

MARKETS.

DANVILLE, Va., March 6th.

Reported by S. H. Holland & Co., Receipts light and market very active.

Lugs, Very common	6.00 to 7.00
" Good "	9.00 to 11.00
" common bright,	12.00 to 15.00
"fancy" Smokers,	18.00 to 25.00
Leaf, common red	9.00 to 11.00
" good	12.00 to 15.00
Wrappers, Medium	25.00 to 30.00
" Fine,	40.00 to 50.00
" " Extra	60.00 to 90.00

DURHAM Feb. 25th.

Corrected by Reams and Walker.

Lugs.—Dark,	9 to 11
Red,	11 to 14
Bright.—Com.	12 to 15
Good,	15 to 20
Fine,	20 to 25
Fancy,	25 to 30
Red Leaf.—Com. dark,	10 to 12
Good,	12 to 14
Fine,	15 to 16
Bright Wrap.—Com.	20 to 25
Medium,	25 to 35
Fine,	45 to 75
Extra.	75 to 100

COTTON.—Raleigh March 6th.—The market firm, and active receipts 240 bales. Low middlings at 15½c stained at 13.

We are indebted to the Raleigh News for our Cotton reports.

Wilmington, 6th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 14¾; low middlings 14¼.

Norfolk, 6th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 15¼.

FLOUR.—Flour Markets dull and prices rule low. Raleigh, Mar. 6th, North Carolina $7.25@$7.50.

Wheat.—Richmond 6th. No material changes, prices for both Red and White ranging between 1.21 to 1.25.

Provisions.—Richmond 6th. Western shoulders 8¼@8½c. Clear rib sides 10¾@ clear 11¼.

Valuable Mill Property FOR SALE,

TO

FORECLOSE MORTGAGE.

I will offer for SALE to the highest bidder on

Tuesday of Court 27th of April, 1875,

That Valuable Mill Property Known as Brown's Mill, one and a half miles from Hillsboro. Containing in the Tract FORTY Acres. Rare chance for investment.

GRIST AND SAW MILL

In running Condition, and the best sight for

COTTON FACTORY

In this section of country.

Terms of Sale:

One Third Cash, balance in equal instalments, Six and Twelve months, Eight per cent interest. Title reserved until purchase money is paid. Mr. Thomas Dickson, Mortgager will take pleasure in showing the property to parties wishing to purchase.

D. C. PARKS,
6th March '75. *Mortgagee.*

CASH PRICES $30 00 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds.

TIME PRICE $35 00 PER 2,000 lbs. Payable Nov. 1.

THE High Standard of Quality has been fully Maintained, and it is Considered by those who have given it a Fair Trial the

BEST AND CHEAPEST
Fertilizer Manufactured.

LIBERAL AND ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS FOR LARGE LOTS, GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

LOCAL AGENTS
AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

DeROSSET & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS
For North Carolina and Virginia, at WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan. 27 4m. F. P. BRADSHAW, Agent, Oaks.

WE OFFER
OUR STANDARD FERTILIZERS

For the Season of 1875, delivered on the Cars, at our Factory, at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

SOLUBLE NEVASSA GUANO

At $53.00 per Ton, CASH, or $60 00, payable 1st of November, next:

NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE,

At $33.00 per Ton, Cash, or $36.00, payable 1st of November next.

WE GUARANTEE that the previous High Grade of our Fertilizers shall be fully MAINTAINED.

R. BRIDGERS, President.
D. McRAE, Treasurer,
C. L. GRAFFLIN, Superintendent.
H. P. JONES, & CO., Agents, Hillsboro.

Navassa Guano Company,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
ob. 3 3m.

Dr. D. A. Robertson,
Surgeon Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Mon day of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. March 4 1y.

DAVILLE.

SPRING GOODS.—I respectfully invite attention to the following enumeration of NEW GOODS which have just been added to My Stock.

Ladies' Fine Kid Fox Button Boots, made on lasts of three widths price $5.00.
Ladies Fine French Kid Button Boots 5.00.
Misses Fine Kid Fox' Button Boots, 2.50.

The above are the finest goods of the kind that have ever been offered for sale in Danville, and I have been induced to purchase them to supply all those who want to buy the best. I have other goods of lower grade, as I endeavor to suit the wants of all my customers, and my Stock for variety both in quality and price is remarkable. All I ask is an examination of my stock and comparison of prices.

JOS. L. TYACK,
Shoe Store.—Danville.
March 3.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Tract of LAND lying between the Chapel Hill and Pittsboro Roads, two miles South-west of Hillsboro, known as the Henry Witherspoon place. Containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

On the premises are a good dwelling house, containing four rooms and a tenant house.

There is a small orchard of excellent fruit, and the fruit on the place is never, or rarely ever killed by frost.

There are two springs near the house of excellent water, one of them remarkably copious.

There are about seven acres of Meadow land which can be irrigated on both sides for its whole length.

There is a sufficiency of fine wood and timber for the necessary repairs to fences and buildings.

TERMS OF SALE:

One thousand dollars. One half cash, balance in one and two years. Title reserved until the last payment is made.

Purchasers are invited to visit the premises, and to apply to Hamilton and Graham, Esq'rs. for further information.

WILLIAM STRUDWICK.
Jan. 20 '75. tf.

GRAVES'
WAREHOUSE,

DANVILLE, VA.,

FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF-TOBACCO.

TWO and a half per cent. covers all charges for selling Tobacco at my house, and I guarantee as high prices, as good handling of Tobacco, and as prompt attention to business as any house in this market. Respectfully,

Wm. P. Graves.
Jan. 27 3m.

Marshall C. Cameron,
Dentist.

Late with DR. D. A. ROBERTSON.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Hillsboro and vicinity. Charges moderate and satisfactory reference given if desired. Persons will be waited upon at their Houses, until I can arrange a suitable office. All orders left at Dr. Hookers, Drug Store, will be promptly attended to.
Dec. 9th 1874, 6m.

This is to certify that Marshall Cameron, of Hillsboro, N. C. has been a student in my office for three years, commencing Nov. 10th 1871 and ending Nov. 10th 1874. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Marshall Cameron to any who may need his services as a dentist, feeling sure that he will do justice to his patients, and honor to his profession.
Nov. 19 '74. D. A. ROBERTSON.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE ON FAIR TERMS.

The subscribers wishing to retire from the Wholesale Fancy Goods and Notion business, to devote themselves exclusively to their manufacturing interests in the city, will dispose of their stock of goods on hand, store-fixtures, and lease of Warehouse, on favorable terms, to parties wishing to embark in an already well established business.

The Warehouse, situated on Main street, in the best position in the city, is 130 feet deep, basement and first floor—the first floor is lighted with a skylight in the centre, the second floor is 100 feet, and third 50 feet deep.

Thus is afforded a house in which the Wholesale Fancy Goods and Notion business can be prosecuted on as large a scale as desired, or a large combined Wholesale Dry Goods and Notion business can be done with ease.

Such an opportunity rarely offers itself to those wishing to enter in mercantile pursuits for procuring a well known and established business and business stand.

Arrangements may be made with M. S. Valentine to remain with a new firm till late in the spring season.

The terms of the lease are favorable.

Parties desiring further information can procure it by addressing us.

M. S. Valentine and Co.,
1313 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

N. B.—In view of the contemplated change in our business, as stated above, we now offer special inducements to the trade, in supplying themselves with goods in our line, and invite city and country merchants to avail themselves of these inducements. M. S. VALENTINE & CO.
ja 27 tf.

Pepper's Saloon
AND
RESTAURANTS.

White Front, Wilmington St.,
Second Door South of Hargett St., Near his old Stand now known as the Carolina House. *RALEIGH N. C.*

W. R. PEPPER, the most distinguished Caterer in the South, will open his new Saloon and Restaurant, as above, to-day, Thursday October 1st. The best of everything in the business will be found at Pepper's, served up in Pepper's best style.

Norfolk Oysters. Meal at all hours.
Nov. 18 3m. W. R. PEPPER.

SELECT
Boarding and Day School.
HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Thirty-Second session of the Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK'S, School will open Friday 5th Feb. 1875, and continue twenty weeks. ☞ Circulars forwarded on application.
dec. 23 3m.

DURHAM WAREHOUSE is the place to sell your TOBACCO, Sold three million pounds in 1874, have averaged 75,15 round this season, want four millions lbs. 1875. Reams & Walker.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY [illegible] MAR. 10 1875

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.

For 1 year. $2·00.
" 6 months. 1.00.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheap'y and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

John M. McDade of Cedar Grove, is our authorised agent to receive subscriptions and Advertisements at Cedar Grove and Prospect Hill.

Gattis' advertisement was received too late last week for notice which we regret, as it presents a good bill of fare, and Gattis is one of those who believes in advertising. He does so because he finds his profit in it.

We observe some signs that the town commissioners are mending their ways. We notice Sunday piles of lumber lying in the vicinity of what were once crossings, giving hope that good bridging will be put in place. Some of the ruts about town have been impassable torrents during during the last week.

Tobacco Planters will do well to look at Reams and Walkers new ad, on top of first page.

Mr. Charles Parks has removed his Goods from the Brick Store to H. N. Brown's old stand. Charlie will be glad to see all his old friends and customers. He has ample room now for the display of his goods, and customers can be waited upon to a better advantage than before. Charlie is a liberal advertiser, consequently his store is always thronged with customers.

Another Freshet.

The waters rose again on Sunday, but not quite to its former height. This time without much damage as there was little left to prey upon. Few persons remember as much rain to have fallen as within the last ten days.

The Telegraph Office.

Was opened last week but to little purpose, as the lines have all been down since Monday week, and we hear of no repairs going on. Perhaps when the weather becomes pleasant enough to make work agreeable something may be done.

No church going on Sunday, and we believe the sound of the bells was not even heard. They would have been brave indeed who would have encountered the rain and mud of that day.

See notice of Sale of valuable Mill property known as Brown's Mill one and half miles west of Hillsboro. By D. C. Parks Mortgagee.

Our young friend S. H. Webb has gone to Durham to practice his profession. We hope him abundant success in that active and thriving place.

Our friend Green of the Tobacco Plant appears to have been absent last week, as we learn from the columns of his paper. We will not be impertinent enough to inquire where he went, but as he is a man who follows his business closely, we know he was well employed wherever he went.

Damages by the Flood.

We have gleaned some particulars of the freshet of last Monday night week which appears to have been one of the highest and most destructive for a number of years, coming immediately after another which had barely subsided the waters of the freshet rose with great rapidity, and swept everything before it. There are but few bridges left in the county, the one across Eno just below the Rail Road bridge being the only one to our knowledge. The fine bridge at McCowns mill, the finest in the county, and finished during the last year, supposed to be above the reach of any water, was swept away. Many mill dams were broken, miles of fencing carried off, and large bodies of lowlands submerged, and badly washed, and the crops of small grain much, if not irreparably injured.

We subjoin a list, a very imperfect one of the bridges carried away and of the dams broken. We would be obliged to our readers for farther information.

The town bridge at Hillsboro, rebuilt after the flood of 1861. This bridge had recently been put in thorough repair.

The bridge across Eno at McCowns mill, completed last year at a cost to the county of $1200.

All the bridges across Flat and Little River.

We hear of the loss of the bridge at Cameron's mill near the mouth of Eno, but are not certain of the fact.

The dams destroyed as far as we learn are Dr. John Berry's, Evans Turner's Hogan's dam, and that of Roberson's on New Hope are both gone. Capt. Wilson's in Alamance, and nearly every dam on Cane Creek are broken.

There are many more, doubtless, but owing to continued rains and high water fewer persons from whom information could be obtained have been in town than usual.

The loss to the county is roughly estimated at between $50,000 and $75,000.

Mr. H. T. Clawson is the only of our citizens so far that has struck "ile" in the Louisville Lottery. He held a tenth ticket of the $1,500 prize.—News.

Editor's Correspondence.

RALEIGH March 5th 1875.—It is not so difficult a matter to find material for a weekly letter as time to write it. There are always at the present time subjects of sufficient interest to record, and the only obstacle in the way is pressure upon my time, and a very strong disinclination to use what I have for purposes of recreation.

Outside of the Legislature, the great interest of the week has been centered upon the Grangers who have been in session for the past three days, and who will adjourn to-day. It has not been possible for me to attend their sittings or even to meet many of my friends whom I know to be here. Some few from our section I have seen, among whom are our zealous Cedar Grove Granger, John Knox Hughes, Dr. Alex Wilson, and Dr. Montgomery. Of course, I would not if I could enter into any detail of their proceedings. The only concern the public has with these is in their results, and their operations upon general interests. That the Grangers have a great work to perform is very apparent, and it is equally so that they have set out in the right way to accomplish them. Nothing great or permanent was ever effected without combination. Individual action is weak and ineffective when opposed to other interests thoroughly organized, and fortified with all the safeguards that legislature can give. It is the peculiarity of the farming interest that it has worked solitary and alone, without consultation and without concert, and as a consequence, it has become the foundation upon which all the burdens of State are imposed. Whenever it rises to a consciousness of its own dignity and importance then it will assert its right to lead instead of being an humble subordinate.

But combination ineffective without intelligence to direct it, and the farmer must abandon the old—time idea, that muscle is the only qualification for success, and practical experience and the methods of the past the only safe guides to prosperity. This may have been well enough in the days of abundant and cheap fresh lands and cheap labor, and for a very thin population, having few wants and distant markets. Lands are now worn out and must be regenerated. Population has increased, and is pressing in its demands. Markets are at our doors, and the rewards of labor certain and remunerative.

There is every necessity for the application of intelligence to the business of farming, and it is one of the objects of the Grangers to direct attention to it, and lead off in the right direction.

In this connection a proper use of opportunity by the Legislature will put at once in the hands of the farmer the most efficient aids to agricultural and scientific education. The proceeds of the lands scrip donated by the government were stipulated to be applied to the establishment of an Agricultural college. The scrip was sold, a portion of it applied to the purchase of an experimental farm, and its equipment near Chapel Hill, and the remainder of it, nine tenths was invested in special tax bonds, now and long since, worthless. So long as the University was under control of Pool and his set, nothing could be done. Now under the amendment to the constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court, the authority of the new Board of Trustees is recognized, and they are determined to go to work to build up the University. The first immediately available means is this Agricultural fund which the State is strictly bound to maintain in its integrity, or return to the general government. An annual charge on the State Treasury will satisfy the demands of the government start the University as an agricultural school, and impose a burden easy to be borne, a failure to do this, deprives the farmer of this boon, and at the same time compels the return to the United States treasury of $135,000 with interest for seven years.

Which alternative will be accepted? One or the other must be taken, who will hesitate a moment.

The Convention question will be up before the Legislature next week. This mornings News says the Democratic caucus agreed last night by a two thirds vote to submit a bill for the purpose to the Legislature. A small, though very respectable minority hold the matter in their hands. Will that minority take the responsibility of defeating the will of the equally respectable majority.

A case of some interest comes up for a hearing before Judge Bond to-morrow. It is the hearing of the injunction sued out by the colored citizens of Wilmington to restrain the operations of the amendments to the Charter of Wilmington which recently passed the Legislature.

It was a measure so clearly in the province of the Legislature to carry out, and one so strongly demanded by every consideration of self preservation that it does not seem fairly the subject of a judicial contest. Corporations have no where else to look for protection than to the Legislature. Wilmington, like almost every other large town, has been ridden almost to death by radical rule, and it had to free itself or perish. Raleigh, Newbern, Tarboro, have all been freed, and the only ground of complaint that can be found is that an irresponsible majority is deprived of the right (?) of controlling the fortunes of the property holders. Not an individual has his right of suffrage affected; it is only restricted in locality.

The Legislature expects to adjourn on the 15th inst. It has much work yet before it. The Machinery bill has passed the House. The Revenue bill is still to be considered. The Public Debt bill has passed the Senate and is now in the House. The bill to relieve the Western North Carolina Rail Road has passed the House and has gone to the Senate. The Convention bill will come up next week most probably. Altogether I think there is work enough for a fortnight longer. But there is great impatience to get away, and it is possible the 15th will be the day fixed for adjournment.

A Grab and a Race.

Two or three nights ago, a darkie, evidently under the notion that the Civil Rights bill had effaced all distinctions between the distinctions of *meum* and *tuum*, entered Rosemonds store to put his ideas into practice. Walking about unconcernedly as if he were fully the equal of the proprietor of the store a good opportunity for his operations presented itself when Mr. Rosemond stepped into a back room to wait upon another customer. As soon as the darky found himself alone he reached across the counter, slipped out the money drawer, and made a dash for the door. Mr. R. espied him on the instant and dashed after him. The darky upon landing on the side walk made a sudden turn round the corner, and plunged into an open cellar, filled by the late rains, up to his neck in the blood red water. It was a struggle for life, for the moment, and letting go his box he scrambled out as best he could, and made his escape in the darkness a suspension of specie payments proved a blessing in disguise to Mr. Rosemond, for instead of his money going to the bottom, he found it all floating about safely on the surface of the pool none the worse for its ducking.

Senator Merrimon has presented a resolution of the North Carolina Legislature in favor of light houses in Albemarle Sound.

C. H. Belvin, Esq., has been nominated as Pension Agent, at Raleigh.

Mr. John C. Palmer, of Raleigh, was married on Thursday morning to Miss A. Young of Pittsboro.

The Graham Gleaner says: In Greensboro, on Thursday last a storm of wind unroofed the building in which are the offices of the U. S. Marshal, and Scott & Caldwell, attorneys. The roof fell inside and did great damage, but fortunately no one was injured. The occupants left their seats just in time to escape being smashed with them.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: So far as we know, Dr. C. L. Hunter, of Lincoln county, N C., is the only living son of an eye-witness of the Mecklenburg Declaration. He is the son of the Rev. Humphrey Hunter, a gallant soldier of the Revolution and for more than forty years a distinguished Minister of the Gospel. Dr. H. is still a healthy, vigorous man, and has probably more knowledge of the facts of the Declaration than any man now living, save, perhaps, Governor Graham.

The Weldon News says Bob Lewis has been elected Register of Deeds of Halifax county.

The Monroe Enquirer says: We were shown a white sparrow the other day which was killed by a son of Mr. G. A. Winchester, of Pleasant Grove. This is a species of the feathered tribe we never before saw.

The Weldon News says: The recent freshet in the Roanoke was very destructive to property contiguous to the river. It was the largest we have had since May 1873, when a portion of the Petersburg road below Weldon washed away. We are glad the road stood the storm so well this time.

Last week 1,668 bales of cotton were received in Raleigh.

The Raleigh Sentinel says of Peter Brown, an old citizen of Raleigh, long deceased, that he won the salaries of three governors of the State at cards. One of them had been known to give a check to old Peter on the treasury in advance for his salary.

The Yadkin river is within ten feet of the North Carolina Railroad bridge, forty feet above its usual height.

There were three hundred and sixty three thousand dollars in the State Treasury on Tuesday.

Another Indian burying ground has been discovered on the banks of the Yadkin in Rowan county.

SEND YOUR NAME.

Every musician or music lover in the South ought to know that the best musical magazine of the day is the Southern Musical Journal ($125 per year, post-paid,) published at Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga. Those who wish to judge of its merits for themselves are invited to send their name and address and receive by return mail free of charge a specimen copy containing $100 worth of choice music and a splendid variety of musical reading matter. Subscribers are now entitled to a choice from five valuable premiums, one of which is a chance in a magnificent $800 piano which will be presented to some fortunate subscriber. Address.

LUDDEN & BATES, Publishers.
Savannah, Ga.

LOOK HERE!

HOLD ON.

I WISH to Call in at GATTIS' and examine his New Supply of goods which he is daily

RECEIVING.

CONSISTING of the Purest and best *French* and *Plain Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Apples Crackers, CAKES NUTS &C. &C.*

Also a very Fine Assortment of *HAVANA CIGARS, Snuffs, Smoking* and *Chewing Tobacco, Sardines, Deviled Hams, Soda, Sugar* and *Coffee. EARLY ROSE POTATOES & C. & C. & C.*

Thanking my friend and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, hopes to merit a continuance of the same in the future, by fair dealing and attention to business.

JAMES R. GATTIS.

March 3.

TO THE

WORKING MEN.

WE will receive this week TEN TONS FERTILIZERS.

Genuine Peruvian Guano,

Amoniated Super Phosphate of lime

AND THE

Special Tobacco Compound.

I have the Agency for all of the Olsen Fertillizers. And will have constantly on hand a good supply of the best kinds.

We are receiving.

Two Car loads of Salt,

One Car load fine Molasses.

We shall move in a few weeks to the Store recently occupied by H. N. Brown. Where we will have improved facilities for doing business. I want to meet all my old Customers. Will have more room to take care of you.

Will keep on hand a full

Stock of Lime

best for Masons.

Feb. 17. C. M. PARKS.

500 BARRELS 500

AND HALF BARRELS

Choice Family Flour

Under our own Brand.

"WHITE ROSE,"
"FAVORITE,"
"COOK'S OWN,"
and "ESPERANZA."

Best grades of Flour in this city.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.
5&7 North Front Street.

Apples, Cranberries,

WHITE ONIONS and TABLE and

PLANTING POTATOES.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
5 & 7 North Front Street.
Wilmington, N. C.

March 6.

Horner & Graves' School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific,

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session begins the 2nd Monday in January.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, including fuel washing, lights, and furniture rooms, per Session of TWENTY Weeks. $157.50

INSTRUCTORS.

J. H. HORNER, A. M.
R. H. GRAVES, A. M.
HUGH MORSON, Jr., Uni. of Va.
Maj. D. H. HAMILTON.
A. W. VENABLE, Jr.,
Po'keepsie Com. College.

Circulars sent on application.

Feb. 3rd 1875. tf.

Nat. L. Brown,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALER in all kinds of

Musical Instruments, Strings and Trimmings for Violins, Guitars, Banjors,

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.

BASKETS, Baskets, the largest assortment in the State.

Also General Agent for the celebrated ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS. Best for Churches, best for Schools, best for the Home Circles, best Everywhere. You can save money time and freight by purchasing from NAT L BROWN, Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Raleigh, Jan. 20. tf, N. C.

Superior Court: ALAMANCE COUNTY

Wm. J. Murray as administrator of Thos. Bird—Plaintiff.

against.

Jas. T. Byrd, E. C. Bird and Samuel J. Crawford—Defendants.

Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Alamance Co., greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summons Jas. T. Byrd, E. C. Bird and Samuel J. Crawford the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Alamance, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the Complaint which will be deposited in the office of said Clerk within ten days from the date of this summons: And let said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Herein fail not, and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this the 25th day of January, 1875.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Clerk of Superior Court for Alamance County.

Graham and Graham, *Attor's.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. T. Byrd one of the Defendants above named is a non-resident of the state; it is ordered, That service of the summons, herein, be made upon him by publication in the Hillsboro Recorder, a newspaper published weekly in Hillsboro, North Carolina, for six successive weeks, notifying him to appear and answer the complaint or judgment will be taken against him.

W. A. ALBRIGHT, C. S. C.
feb 3 6t. Alamance County.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of Col. Charles M. Latimer, dec'd., on the 1st day of February 1875, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same to him, on or before the 8th day of February 1876, duly authenticated or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

DEBTORS

To the Estate must make immediate payment.

THOMAS WEBB,
Administrator with the will annexed of CHARLES M. LATIMER, dec'd.

8th Feb. 1875.

1875.

"I Will Try It."

AT

"THE BROWN FRONT FARMERS HALL."

HENRY N. BROWN.

Merchant.

ebF. 27 1875.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE MONTH.

Hemp Carpet [striped] full yard wide, at 25c. worth 35c.;
Printed Hemp Carpet at 35c. worth 50c;
Ingrain Carpets at 40c, 50, 60c, 75, 80, 85c, 90c. $1,15 per yard;
Three Ply Carpet at $1,25 and 1,30 per yard worth $1,50 and 1[illegible];
English Tapestry Brussels Carpet at 1,75 worth $2,50 per yard;
List Carpet at 60c. worth 80c;
Velvet and Tapestry Rugs from $1 up to $15;
Cocoa Matting at 60c, and 70c. per yard worth 25c. and 35c;
Oil-Cloths from 40c. up to 85c per square yard;
Oil-Cloth Rugs at 50c 75c $1 1,25, 1,50, 1,75, $2, $2,50.
Bird's Eye Diaper, all pure linen, at 25c, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50c; all remarkably cheap;
Cotton Diaper at $1,50, $1,75 for a piece of 10 yards;
Huckaback Towels at $1,25 1,50, 1,75 2, 2,50, $3 and up to $15 per dozen;
Doylies—all pure linen—at 60c, 75c. and $1 per dozen, worth 75c $1 and $1,25 per dozen;
Napkins at $1,25, 1,50, 1,75, $2, and up to $9 per dozen;
Linen Table Cloths, from 1¼ to 5 yards long, from 85c. up to $25 a piece;
Turkey Red Table Damask, Table Cloths, and doylies; all very cheap;
Calico Comfortables at $1,25, 1,50 & 2,50, worth 2, 2,50 and $3.
Blankets at $2,50, $2,75, $3, and up to $15 a pair—this stock must be closed out;
White Quilts at $1, 1,50, 1,75, 2, 2,50, and up to the finest Marseilles Quilts;
Colored Quilts at 1,25, 1,50 1,75, 2 and 3—these are closing out prices, and are very cheap;
Gentlemen's Linen Collars at 40c. per doz worth $1,50, and a full assortment of Collars from $1 up to $2,50 per doz;
Ladies, Linen Collars at 50c. 75c. and $1 per dozen worth $1,50, 1,75 and $2 per dozen;
Nottingham Lace for curtains at 16¾, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 and $1 per yard—all much below regular prices;
Nottingham Lace Curtains from $4,50 up to $25 a set for two windows; also, elegant Lace Window-Curtains;
Window Shades in great variety at great bargains;
Shirt-Bosoms, warranted pure linen, from 20c. up to $1;
Braided Pique Bibs at 25, 35 and 50c. worth 30, 40 and 50c;
Braided Pique Aprons at $1,25 and $2—very handsome goods;
Dimity Bands at 10c. or three for 25c. worth 25c apiece;
Stamped Bands, Chemise and Night-Gown Yokes for embroidery and braiding;
Genuine French Embroidery Cotton;
A full assortment of Ladies' Ready Made Garments;
Elegant Beaded Pockets at 1,50, 2 & $2,50 worth more than double the money;
Beaded Gimps and Fringes very cheap;
Bleached Knitting Cotton, all sizes, in balls, at reduced prices;
Unbleached Knitting Cotton all sizes, at 35c per pound;
Cotton Yarn, all sizes from No. 4 to 12, at $1,35 per bundle of five pounds;
Colored Carpet Warp the best manufactured, at $2 per bundle of five pounds;
Coats's, John Clark's and Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton at 70c per dozen;
Sewing Machine Needles at 4 and 5c apiece;
Sewing Machine Oil, the best manufactured at 15c per bottle;
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs at 75c. $1, 1,25 and 1,50 per dozen;
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs in great variety;
Black Crepe Collars at extraordinary bargains;
Black Crepe Veils in all qualities and sizes;
Furs for Ladies and Children—very cheap;
Black and Colored Velvets and velveteens in all colors and qualities;
Black Alpacas, in all qualities, at extraordinary bargains;
Black Bombazines, Australian Chepe, Delaines, Tamise, and other Dress-Goods for mourning;
Rich Sash and Narrow Ribbons at lower prices than ever;
Neck-Scarfs for Ladies at 15c; 25c; 35; 50c; and up to $2—all very cheap.
A full assortment of
Black and Colored Silks. Poplins. Cashmere. Merinos,
and other fashionable and seasonable
DRESS GOODS,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class dry goods store, which we do not enumerate for want of space, all of which will be sold at prices that will make it to the advantage of all to purchase their goods of us.

Goods sent by express C. O. D. or upon the receipt of the money. When goods are ordered to be sent by mail money must be sent to pay the postage.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
feb. 10. RICHMOND, VA.

THE DIXIE PLOW

RUNS EASY TO PLOWMAN AND TEAM.

WE are Agents for this very POPULAR PLOW; and any one wanting one can save money by buying from us.

To Farmer's Clubs and Granges we are prepared to give most liberal Terms.

THOS. H. HUGHES & SON.
feb 10. Hillsboro or Cedar Grove, N. C.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the Estate of JOSIAH TURNER Deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them to me properly authenticated on or before January 1st 1876 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

EVANS TURNER.
feb 10 4w p'd $3 Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned not to trespass on my lands, either by hunting or fishing thereon, or driving wagons or other vehicles through the open fields. The lands are situated on the south side of the public road leading west from Hillsboro to Brown's Mill and between the Town and Barracks.

REBECCA C. JONES.

Feb. 24 '75

THE BANK OF MECKLENBURG,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Authorized Capital $500,000.

JAS. TURNER TATE, President;
THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier,
F. H. DEWEY, Ass't. Cashier,

AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

TATE & DEWEY.

THIS Bank Chartered under Act of the General Assembly, and duly organized under laws of the State of North Carolina, with ample means, is prepared to transact

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

and furnish accommodations to all Customers on

LIBERAL TERMS.

The Bank will receive Deposits subject to check and will

Allow Interest According to Agreement,

on all Deposits left on time, or issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest at the rate of

Eight per Cent per Annum,

on all sums lying undrawn over thirty days.

Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion and old Bank Notes Bought and Sold.

THOS. W. DEWEY,
Jan 1 '1875 1y. Cas'ier.

Oak City Mills,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WANTED for these Mills,

10,000 Bushels White Corn.
1,000 " Rye,
1,000 " Oats.

WILLIAMSON UPCHURCH & THOMAS.
sept 16 6m. Agents for Oak City Mills.

W J BAKER, J B NEAL, W B SHEPARD,

Baker, Neal & Shepard,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

Agents for PATAPSCO GUANO.

Aug. 20.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS FROM

PETER SMITH,

The Leader of Low Prices,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

NO. 156 Main Street,
march 11 12m. NORFOLK, Va.

NEW GRANGE

WAREHOUSE.

AT HILLSBORO DEPOT.

JOHN C. VAN HOOK,
JOHN D. WILSON, } Pr'ps.

WILL open on Tuesday, February 2nd 1875.

SALE DAYS

Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Managers feel in opening the above Warehouse that they will supply a want long felt by the Farmer; a good reliable Market conveniently situated, and to serve the interests of the Planter will be the leading object. And with your co-operation, we will furnish Tobacco for Manufacturers, Dealers and Buyers for all the Tobacco brought here at full Market Price.

Give us your assistance by came,

1st. The Warehouse is run in the interest of the Farmer;

2nd. It is a HOME MARKET and most convenient with better roads than to any other market.

3rd. The charges will be so LOW that the Farmer cannot fail to be satisfied. The rate will be as low as or lower than, any where else.

Good Accommodation for Man and Beast.

Then bring your Tobacco to the

GRANGE WAREHOUSE

and we will get you the best PRICES and you will not miss the charges.

JOHN C. VAN HOOK.
Hillsboro Jan 18. JOHN D. WILSON.

R. L. HICKSON,

DANVILLE, VA.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

FURNITURE, CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c, &c.

I occupy FOUR of the LARGEST Stores in the place, and each branch of the business is conducted separately. In FURNITURE, I have the largest Stock South of Baltimore. Parties in want of LOW Priced or fine FURNITURE, would do well to call on me, before purchasing elsewhere, or Ladies in want of fine

DRY GOODS,

can save money by calling on me, or sending for samples which will be cheerfully sent.

RICH'D. L. HICKSON,
Main Street,
jan. 13. Danville, Va.

T. J. WILSON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE and Residence, on corner of Orange and Churton Sts. Where he can always be found except when absent Professionally.

Jan. 12 '74 1y.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 10. 1875.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $2 00 per annum, or $1 00 for six months—in variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 30 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square	3 months	$5—6 months	$8—12 months	$15
2 "	3 "	$10—6 "	$18—12 "	$25
3 "	3 "	$13—6 "	$21—12 "	$30
Half column	3 months	$20—6 mo.	$30—12 mo.	$45
column	3 months	$30—6 mo.	$50—12 mo.	$100

KILLING WEAVILS IN PEAS AND BEANS.

Every farmer who has cultivated peas, and attempted to keep some through Winter for seed, knows what are called "pea bugs," which, by the way, is not a bug, but a small gray beetle, known to entomologists as *Bruchus pisi*, Linn, or in some late lists as *Mylabris pisi*. When gathering the peas in Fall, the presence of an insect in the pea is not noticed, although it is there, nevertheless, but in the larvæ, or grub state, which undergoes its transformation during the Winter, and comes forth a beetle at the approach of warm weather in Spring. There are very few localities where peas are not attacked by this pest; and although it does little harm to the crop if gathered green for market, when kept for seed its depredations become quite apparent.

Another species (*Bruchus obsoletus* Say) attacks beans in the same manner, but instead of one beetle in each seed, as is generally the case with the pea, there are several; sometimes twenty, or more will be found in one bean. This insect attacks all the varieties, but is not quite as abundant in the Northern as in the Middle and Southern States. But they are becoming more numerous every year, and unless soon checked it will be difficult to obtain sound beans for seed.

Now it must be evident that, if the insects are ever to become less in numbers, efficient and persistent efforts must be resorted to by all who cultivate peas and beans. Perhaps the most certain method of destroying is to thoroughly dry the seed soon after gathering, and then put away in air-tight vessels, putting in a quantity of gum camphor, say a half a pound to a barrel—some old cloths soaked in spirits of turpentine, placed in the bottom of the barrel, will usually answer the same purpose.—*Rural New Yorker.*

CUTTING FEED.

Where and when hay and straw are cheap and plentiful, and it is not so great and object to use feed economically, the cutting of feed may be dispensed with. But although hay may be worth only $10 a ton, and straw but $4, yet, if by cutting it may be made to go twice as far as if fed long, it would seem to be worth while to get a fodder cutter and use it. A fodder cutter sufficient for 100 head of stock may be procured for $35, and worked by a two-horse tread power, which every 100-acre farm ought to be provided with. It would cut the feed for one day in two hours. Then if the feed used for fifty head could be made to feed 100 head, there would be economy in cutting it. Cattle will not eat cornstalks clean. They will simply strip the leaves off, leaving a pile of stalks to be trampled under foot. It is not that the stalks are rendered more palatable by cutting, but they are crushed and reduced to small fragments, and made easier of mastication. The economy of cutting feed for stock has been demonstrated beyond a doubt and if any one thing is certain in the business of agriculture it is that at least twenty five per cent. of the feed is saved by cutting.

Apples are now considered more nutritious than potatoes—indeed, many go so far as to think that they contain more brain food than any other fruit or vegetable. However that may be, they certainly exert a healthful influence upon the whole system when eaten raw or cooked in a simple manner. When compounded with butter, eggs and flour they are far less wholesome than when baked or steamed. Apples nicely baked and served with cream are a delicious dish, and an ingenious housekeeper can easily devise numerous ways of preparing them for the table. Many methods have been suggested for keeping apples in a good condition through the winter. One is to wrap each apple—as oranges and lemons are wrapped for importation—in paper, old newspapers will answer. Paper is not only very impervious to air, but serves to keep the fruit at a uniform temperature. Another method of preserving apples is to put some dry, fine sand into each barrel and shake it down gently; powdered plaster is sometimes used instead of sand. Another way is to pit the apples in a dry, sandy soil. A hole three or four feet deep should be dug, the fruit put in upon dry straw and covered with a layer of straw and dry earth. The earth should be raised above the general level of the ground, so as to shed rain. When thus protected, the apples are said to keep well until spring.

SEEDLESS WATERMELONS.

The Sutter, California, Banner says: "We are informed by Mr. Wm. Mawson, one of the champion watermelon growers of Sutter County, of a novel way of producing seedless watermelons. When the vine begins to bear he lets the first watermelon on each branch grow undisturbed, but covers the branch up with dirt, from the first melon to the second one, or within six inches or more from the end of the vine will be a seedless watermelon, the melon nearest the body of the vine having kept all the seed.

TEAS—The choicest in the world. Importers prices—Largest company in America—staple article; pleases everybody; Trade continually increasing; Agents wanted everywhere; best inducements; don't waste time—send for circular to Robert Wells, 43 Vesy St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article saleable as Flour. Profits immense. Package free. Address BUCKEYE M'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio.

REED, STICKNEY, & CO.,
42 Second St., Baltimore, Md.
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON AND NEW & OLD RAILS.
Cash Advances made on Consignments.
NOTICE.—In addition to our regular business we have recently established a
Pig Iron Storage Yard,
upon the certificate, or warrant system. Negotiable certificates issued for Iron deposited.
For further particulars address as above.

$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., Buchanan, Mich.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: *Systematic.* All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co. 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET BOOK (twenty seventh edition) containing lists of over 3000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers rates. Get the Book.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY
Terms of Advertising are offered for Newspapers in the State of
NORTH CAROLINA!
Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address
Geo. P Rowell & Co.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 31 Park Row, New York.
Refer to Editor of this Paper.

THE SUN.
DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every state and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The Markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the Weekly SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, *postage paid.* No discounts from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent: Address,
THE SUN, New York City.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.
Paid in Capital $500.000.
Designated Depository of the United States and Financial Agent.
W. H. WILLARD, President.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Make collections in any part of the country at low rates.
DIRECTORS:
C. Dewey, W. H. Willard, A. S. Merrimon, R. S. Tucker, W. J. Hawkins, A. G. Lee, W. G. Upchurch
Nov. 29th 1873 1y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square
Richmond, Va.
T. W. Hoenniger,
PROPRIETOR.
A new and first class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public.
Mr. John P. Ballard, will be glad to see his old friends and patrons. sept 9 1y.

BLATCHLEY'S
Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.
CHAS. G. BLACHLEY, Manufacturer.
506 Commerce St. Philadelphia, Pa,
feb 17.

S. P. WILLIAMSON, W. G. UPCHURCH, J. J. THOMAS
Williamson, Upchurch & Thomas.
53 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.
WHOLESALE
Grocers, Cotton Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants.
WE are now receiving
200 Rolls heavy Cotton Bagging,
50 Bales Gunny Bagging,
2000 Yards Dundee Cotton Bagging,
1200 Bundles Cotton Ties,
1000 Pounds Bagging Twine,
And a general Stock of heavy
Groceries.
☞ We sell Cotton for Fifty cents per Bale Commission.
REFER TO
W. F. Stroud, Chapel Hill,
J. W. Cheek, Durham.
Sept. 16th 6m.

W. E. ANDERSON, President. F. A. WILEY, Cashier.
Citizens' National Bank
OF
RALEIGH. N. C.
Authorized Capital, $500.000.
DEAL IN
Government and other Securities.
Nov. 14. 6m

John Armstrong.
No. 1 Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N C.
BOOK BINDER
AND
Blank Book Manufacturer
NEWSPAPERS, Magazines and Law Books of every description bound in the very best Style and at Lowest Prices. jan 7 1y.

C. E. PARISH,
Attorney at Law,
Hillsboro, N. C.
PARTICULAR attention given to collections and cases in Bankruptcy.
☞ Office in the Court House. [may 21.3m

THEODORICK A. WILLIAMS. JOHN N. WILLIAMS
W. G. DICKSON.
T. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
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Oct. 12 1874 4m.

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Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.
—o—
Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Thursday, Jan. 21st, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte.....	10.00 p. m.	8.35 a m
" Air Line June'n	10.08 "	8.46
" Salisbury	12.30 a m	10.54
" Greensboro....	3.43 "	1.15 p. m
" Danville.....	6.12 "	3.36
" Dundee.....	6.25 "	3.48
" Burkeville, ...	11.32	8.30
Ar. at Richmond, ...	2.21 p. m.	11.00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	5.05 A M
" Burkville	4.41 "	
" Dundee,	9.25 "	
" Danville	9.39 "	1.12 P M.
" Greensboro	12.55 am	4.19 "
" Salisbury,	2.27 A M	6.31 "
" Air-Line Jct'n	6.15	8.37 P M
Ar. at Charlotte.	6.33 "	8.49 "

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	4.35 a. m.	Ar. 11.30 P m
" Co. Shops	5.0 6 "	L've 10,15 "
" Hillsboro,	"	"
" Raleigh	8.43 A M	" 5.38 "
Ar. at Goldsboro'	11.25 "	L've 2.35 P M

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	4.35 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	6.10 "
Leave Salem,	9.20 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	11,15 "

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